THEY BE ASSESSED THE PRODUCT OF A STREET AND A PARTY OF A LEAST OF BUILDING AND A STREET

# FIRST EDITION

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE QUAKER CITY EXCURSIONISTS.

Their Reception by the Czar.

MORE ABOUT THE J. T. FORD.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Visit of the Quaker City Excursionists to the Czar of Russia-Imperial Reception and Royal Attentions-Address of the American Travellers.

Yalta, Russia, Aug. 27.—The American excursionists in the steamer Quaker City visited the Emperor of Russia in a body, at his summer palace, three miles from here, yesterday, and were received with a cordia ity and treedom from ceremony unusual to royalty as seen by freemen. Kussian officers remarked that no delegation from Europe would have been received so heartily.

The Czar, the Empress, the Grand Duchess

Marie, their young daughter and a Grand Duke, their little son, received the party, and the American Consul read a brief address, which had

been prepared by the passengers.

A number of great dignitaries of the empire were present. After half an hour's conversation, the imperial family, with the Czar at their head, conducted the whole party throughout the palace, and afterwards, by invitation, they visited the palace of the Crown Prince of

An invitation arrived from the Grand Duke Michel, and the campany repaired to his palace, where they took luncheon with the Grand Duke and his family. While this was transpiring the Emperor and his family came along, the ladles in a carriage and the Czar on horseback.

The whole ship's company were the guests of the imperial household the greater part of an afternoon, and were as contented as if they were in their own houses. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Grand Duke and his family were profuse in pleasant asseverations of friendwere profuse in pleasant asseverations of friendship for America and the Americans, and said they would all visit the ships to-day if the sea were smooth, but unfortunately it was very rough, and the opportunity of entertaining them is lost to the excursionists. However, the travellers have been visited by the Governor-General and family, Count Festetic, and Prince Dalgorouki, of the imperial household, the Grand Admiral, General Todtleben, Baron Wrangel, and many other distinguished personages, and the day has been like a fete.

sonages, and the day has been like a fete.

The following is a copy of the address presented by the passengers:-

To his Imperial Highness Alexander II, Emperor of Russia;—
We are a handful of private citizens of America, travelling simply for recreation, and unostentationally, as becomes car unofficial state, and, therefore, we have no excuse to tonder for presenting our selves before your Majesty, save the desire of offering our grateful acknowledgments to the lord of a realm which, through good and throngh evil report, has been the steadfast friend of the land we love so well. We could not presume to take a step like this, did we not know that the words we speak here and the reflex of the thoughts and the feelings of all our countrymen from the green hills of New England to the shores of the far Pacific, We are few in number, bit we utter the voice of a nation. One of the brightest pages which has graced the world's lifstory since written history had its birth, was recorded by your Majesty's hand when it loosed the bends of twenty millions of men, and Americans can but esteem it a privilege to do honor to a rule? who has wrought so great a desd. America owes much to Russia—is indebted to her in many ways—and chiefly for unwavering friendship in seasons of our greatest need. That that friendship may still be hers in times to come we confidently pray; that she is and will be grateful to Russia and her sovereign for it we know full well; that she will ever forfiel it by any premeditated unjust act or unfair course. It were treason to believe.

Samuel L. Cements, William Gibson. Timothy D. Crocker, A. N. Sauders, Colonel P. Kinney, United States Army, Committee on behalf of the excursionists on board the American steam yacht Quaker City. Yalta, August 26, 1867. To his Imperial Highness Alexander II, Emperor of

### NAPOLEON'S ASSURANCES. Circular of the Marquis de Moustier on the Salzburg Conference.

The following is the circular of M. Moustier to the French diplomatic agents in regard to the meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg, already noticed in the cable despatches. The Marquis writes:—

meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg, already noticed in the cable despatches. The Marquis writes:—

In going to Salzburg the Emperor and the Empress were guided by a sentiment which public opinion could not mislake: and I should refrain from writing to you new of the interview between the two sovereigns, had it not formed the subject of interpretations which tend to distort the character it possessed. The journey of their Majesties was solely dictated by the idea of bearing an affectionate testimony of sympathy to the imperial family of Austria, so cruelly afflicted by a recent misfortue. Certainly the heads of two great empires could not be together in confiding intinacy for several days without mutually communicating to one another their impressions and exchanging ideas on questions of general interest; but nother the object nor the result of their interviews was the formation of combinations which there is nothing in the present state of Europe to justify. You remember the language of the Government to the Runperor each time that it has had occasion to explain itself respecting the state of things created by the milliary events of last summer. Our attitude was defined, first in the circular of the left September last: again later, by the language of the Majesty the Emperor at the opening of the Senate and legislative body; and lastly, by the speck hes of the Minister of State during the Parliamentary debates of last session, we have not ceased to show ourselves in all our actions faithful to the intentions which we have from the first manifested in presence of the changes that have taken place in Germany.

At a recent conjuncture we have seen the Cabinets of Europe do justice to the straightforwardness of our policy and lend their concurrence to our ideas of pacification. What then occurred was a guarantee for the support which, in case of need, ideas of moderation would again receive from them. The interviews of Funope do justice to the straightforwardness of our policy and lend their

### THE WAR ASPECT. French Traders and Financiers Not Assured by French Diplomacy.

Assured by French Diplomacy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:—"No business at the Bourse, but plenty of Chassepot rifles in store. Thus may be summed up the present state of affairs here. Not only on the Paris Bourse, but throughout France, very little business is doing, for confidence seems gone and credit dead. It is the natural consequence of a nation's destinies resting entirely in the hands of one man, that his smallest word excites alarm, and his most candid unterances find but hesitating acceptance. The present feeling is one of mistrust and apprehension as to the future, and the pursuits of peace naturally suffer for it. The prevailing opinion undentably is that next year will bring war. Whether or not it is predestined to do no, the belief alone suffices to work incalculable mischief. The state of chronic apprehension and restricted credit of chronic approhension and restricted credit seems of late to have spread from France to other nations, and all Europe suffers for it. The Emperor's speeches, even the most pacific of

them, have persuaded nobody that the nour of action is far removed, and the French adminis-tration is bestirring itself to be ready for all eventualities,

"Resides the accelerated manufacture of the new rifle, which it may be urged is not unnatural when once the adoption of that weapon has been decided upon, other preparations of a more significant nature are being made."

The London Times editorially remarks that in France the danger alleged from the formation of a strong German State on the Rhine constitutes a good party cry against the Imperial Govern-ment, and regrets that the cry is met with apparent assent rather than with open defiance. The bolder would probably be the safer course; but the first condition of true peace is disarma-ment, and a decree for the dismissal of soldiers is worth any amount of speeches and notes.

### THE J. T. FORD.

The Miniature Schooner Ashore on the Irish Coast-Additional Reports of the Disaster-The Property Saved. Wexford (Sept. 6) Correspondence of Dublin Free-man's Journal.

The adventurous little craft, the John T. Ford. from Baltimore to Paris via Havre, came ashore at Tacumshane, on the southern coast of this county, this morning, and it is satisfactory to have to state that her papers, which were en-veloped in a tin case, remain uninjured. The vessel, notwithstanding the great knocking about to which she has evidently been subjected, still retains one mast standing, and her hull is holding firmly together. This tiny craft is only two and a quarter tons burthen. Her measure-ment is 24.45 feet in length, 7.40 in breadth, and 2.45 in depth. She was rigged as a schooner, had a sharp stern and figure head.

The names of the crew, as returned in her papers, are J. Stanley, first officer, B. D. Riddell, supercargo, and Edward Murphy, seaman. The Master's name was Charles W. Gould.

The name of Andrew Armstrong, who is the only survivor, does not appear in the ship's papers, as it appears he did not belong to the original crew, but was taken in at Halifax, where she put in for water in July last, when one of her tanks became damaged. One of the crew prudently left her at Halifax, and Armstrong, who is a fisherman, was engaged as a substitute. She cleared from Baltimore on June 22, and from Halifax on July 16. Her cargo consisted of one box of mattenel bitters, 16 bottles.

The following note, written in ink on a piece of ruled paper, was picked up this morning by Richard McBride, west of the Forlorn Point, about ten miles westward of where the vessel

Friday, August 23, 1867.—Andrew Armstrong was taken off the wreck of the John T. Ford, and has gone to Bombay in the Aerolite.

B. E. ALLEYNE.
Old Head, Kinsale, N.NW., 39 miles.
The letter floated ashore in a bottle. The tin case which contained the ship's papers, in-closed also several letters from officers on board her Majesty's ship Royal Alfred, lying at Halifax, and some photographs. They are thoroughly wet, but are, notwithstanding, in excellent pre-

west on william Coghlan, Esq., Collector of Customs and Receiver of Wreck, has taken charge of all the documents. Jasper Walsh, Esq., agent for Lloyds, has claimed the vessel for the American Government, in his capacity of American

# NAPOLEON II.

The Remains of the Duke of Reichstadt to be Brought to Paris. From the London Times, Sept, 6.

The Parisian public may soon look forward to a new but harmless excitement. The remains of Napoleon II, are, it is stated, to be removed from their various resting places at Vienna, and laid in the newly restored vautus of the Abbey of 95. Denis. The deputation on whom will devolve the duty of conveying them has aircady been appointed, and cousists of Marshai Regnauli de St. Jean d'Angely, the Duke of Rassino, M. de Cambaceres, and General Fieury. Mar-Bassino, M. de Cambaceres, and General Fleury. Mar shal Vaillant is busy with the programme of the june

ing them has already been appointed, and consists of Marshai Regnatul de St. Jean d'Angely, the Duke of Bassino, M. de Cambaceres, and General Ficury. Marshai Valilant is busy with the programme of the June ral ceremony.

Hew of our readers require to be told who was the Imperial Prince who was born King of Rome and dled Duke of Reichstadt. The former title was by the First Napoleon bestowed on his latant son by his second Empress, Maria Louisa of Austria, an only child, on whom centred all the Emperor's hopes for the consolidation of his power and the perpetuation of his dynasty in his own direct line. That son and heir was taken from his father and from France at the time of the great catastrophe of the First Empire, and lived in a strict, though gentle and honorable, capityity at the Austrian Court, where his maternal grandfather, the Emperor Francis, to wean the boy from the recollections of his former state, distinguished him by the German title which he bore till his death, and under which he is generally known in contemporary history. Between the downtail of the Imperial regime and the restoration of the old Bourbon sovereigns there was a very brief and troubled interval, during which by virtue of the Emperor's abdication in behalf of his son, the latter, then only three years old, may perhaps be said to have nominally reigned over France as Napoleon II. Political interests are apt to tamper strangely with stubborn chronological facts. The old class-books on French history, as placed in schoolboys' hands, laterposed between the execution of Louis XVII. As the Legitimists would thus have had us ign re the Republic and the Empire, it was natural that Louis Napoleon, as the champion of Bonspartism, should, by an analogous diaregard of dates, skip over the restoration, the July monarchy, and the second republic, and assume the designation of a third Napoleon, thus giving color and substance to that mere shadow of a Napoleon II. Independently of the carnest veneration and affection with which the present Empe

man's religion. By the restoration of his cousin to his proper place among the dead, Napoleon III hopes to acquire, so to say, fresh titles to his own place among the living.

The conveyance of the body of the Duke of Reichstadt to the abbey of St. Denis cannot by any effort be magnified into so great an event as the voyage of the sabes of his father from St. Heiena. It remains to be seen whother it will prove more beneficial. As a general rule, a dead body had better rest where it was first laid. Every grave and every tombstone is a page in history; and their removal is not less a perversion of what is true than a profanation of what is holy. However empty the burial ground at Longwood may be, the Great Napoleon did not the less die a vanquished, broken-heated captive at St. Helena. The soil ary tomb in mid-ocean spoke far more forcibly to the hearts of its visitors, and to the imagination of its distant worshippers, than the superb dome under which the granite coffin is made a mercenary show to the multitude. For the same reasons it is, perhaps, to be regretted that the Emperor of the French did not think a merg cenotaph of his cousin Reichstadt might answer his pious or his political purposes as well as a sarcophagua. All the glory of a funeral progress, all the splendor of an imperial mausoleum, will not do away with the cruel fact that from his fourth to his twenty-first year the unhappy youth pined away a prisoner in the midat of alrangers, who, however full of tender cares for himself, had been instrumental in his father's downtall, and, almost unawares, vialted upon him the terror with which his father's name had so long inspired them. It will be difficult for the most sanguine, slight-loving Frenchman to attend the pomp and pageantry of the funeral solemnity without conjuring up the image of that pale, suffering marry to an hexorable reason of state, and without being struck with the Emperor Napoleon that the French poople, with the Emperor Napoleon that the French poople, with the Emperor Rapoleon to

### WHISKY FRAUDS IN BUFFALO.

A New Method of Placing Illicit Whisky on the Market-Heavy Shipments to Boston from Buffalo-Leading Citizens of the Former Place Implicated-High Officials Suspected.

officials Suspected.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—During the past three months special agent L. Hawley, of the Internal Revenue Department, at the instances of General A. Root, Collector of this district, has been investigating the manner in which whisky is shipped from Buffalo to New York and Boston.

The shipment is generally made in bond, the bonds being cancelled by the Collector for the District in which the shipment is made, on being notified by the Collector of the District in which it has been received that the whisky is stored in a United States bonded wardhouse, the Collector, Inspector, and United States bonded warehouse keeper signing the receipt. General Root, the Collector, having been informed that whisky was selling in Boston and New York at a figure below the Government tax, immediately notified the Internal Revenue Department of the above facts.

There has been during the past year, on an average, three hundred barrels of whisky shipped from this city to Boston weekly and delivered in that city, the Collector of Boston certifying that the whisky was received and stored in a United States bonded warehouse. Collector Root, becoming suspicious, despatched a special agent to Boston to make up the case, who reports that the Collector of Boston has been absent for some time, and that the receipts forwarded to this city from Boston are pronounced forgeries by the deputy collector, while the inspector states that he never signed the receipts. The agent, on inquiring, learned that there were eight thousand barrels of whisky shipped from Buffalo to Boston that could not be accounted for, and that it was not stored in a bonded warehouse, as required by law; also that the railroad which transported the whisky had delivered it to cartmen, who claimed it for the firm of Post & Jones, liquor merchants, and who neglected to take a receipt. On the agent inquiring for cartmen, who claimed it for the firm of Post & Jones, liquor merchants, and who neglected to take a receipt. On the agent inquiring for Post & Jones ne was informed that there was no such a firm in Boston. He then telegraphed to Collector Root, who placed the matter in the hands of the United States District Attorney Hyde, of Boston. Collector Root, on receiving the grant's report. Hyde, of Boston. Collector Root, on receiving the agent's report, seized 6000 barrels of whisky and 2000 bushels of corn belonging to John F. Perry, the only shipper of whisky in this district. A letter was received to day from the District Attorney in Boston, in which he states that he has arrested six prominent citizens for being implicated, besides having recovered three hundred barrels of whisky. I have been permitted to examine the receipts which are ciaimed by the internal revenue officers of Boston to be forgeries. They are signed and sealed by Collector W. H. McCarty, Assessor William J. King, and United States Inspector C. Howe; and if forgeries, are decidedly good ones.

good ones.

From the facts which I have gathered, I am inclined to believe that the bonds were signed and sealed by a leading official in the Internal Revenue office in Boston,

# An lilicit Distillery in Ohio Two Hundred Feet Under Ground.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—In a coal mine at Petersburg. Mahoning county, Ohio, John Eckert has been running a distillery for the past eight months without paying the revenue tax. The concern was two hundred feet under ground, but an officer found and seized it on Sotunday.

# Melancholy Suicide of a Young Cana-dian.

The suicidal mania seems to be on the increase, and we have another instance of the fact to record to-day. About 10 o'clock last night Arthur Mowbray, a native of Canada, twentytwo years of age, and residing at No. 91 Clinton place, returned home from a visit to Kelly & Leon's minstrel performance, at No. 720 Broadway. There he had sone with some of the female members of the family, and another sentleman. Having our just returned from an extended visit to his relatives in Drummoudville, Canada West, Mr. Mowbray seemed to be in excellent spirits, and in no mood for a sudden entry into the other world. A few minutes after reaching his boarding-house the misguided young man re-tired to his room, whence issued the report of a pistol scarce ten minutes later, when it was ascertained that he had shot himself through

the heart, death ensuing in a few seconds.

When our reporter visited the house at midnight, he found the deceased in a third story bedroom, occupied by him while living. The body was lying in bed just as he was found by those entering the room after the shot was fired. De-ceased had evidently partially undressed him-self, removed his watch and money from his pockets and laid them on the bureau, hanging up the clothing he had removed. Having thrown himself on the bed, Mowbray had placed the muzzle of a large-sized Sharpe's revolver over his heart and soon sent the fatal bullet through

that organ. None of his friends could give any reasonable motive for the commission of the rash act, though they stated that he had frequently acted in a strange manner, having alarmed the family by firing his revolver one night at a fancied bur-glar. Their theory is that he was temporarily deranged at the time, induced by over excite ment. The inquest to-day will no doubt elicit the real facts. The deceased was employed by one of the ocean steamship lines in this city, and was highly respected.—N. Y. Times.

# National Tobacco Convention

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—Pursuant to call a National Convention of Tobacco Manufacturers convened at Brainard's Hall in this city, at 10 A. M. to-day. Delegates were present from all the principal cities of the Union, North and South, representing a capital of fifty millions dollars invested in the tobacco trade. At the afternoon session the committee appointed to report business for the consideration of the Convention submitted the following:-

Resolved. That the tax be reduced to ten per cent, per pound on all kinds of manufactured tobacco, cigars excepted.

Resolved, That in lieu of inspection and assessment we recommend Government stamps to be paid for before using, and to be so pisced on each package as to preclude their second use.

The first resolution was adopted after considerable and the second considerable and the s

siderable discussion, in which the policy of esta-blishing a uniform tax was fully canvassed. The Convention appointed an executive com-mittee entrusted with the duty of preparing a memorial to Congress, setting forthithe views of the Convention in regard to the proposed change in the tax, and also several committees of a character, when an adjournment was had till tomorrow morning.

### Large Fire in Montreal - A Fireman Killed.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—There was a very large fire in this city last night. Speliman's distillery, situated in the heart of the business section of the city, was fired by an incendiary and destroyed, involving a loss of \$100,000. In the course of the configuration, one fireman was killed outright and another was mortally in-jured by the fall of the walls of the burning building.

# The Indian War.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 17.—A general attack was made by Indians to-day upon the grading par-ties at the end of the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. Seven men were killed. Great excitement prevails at the forts. All the stock of a Government train has been captured between Walker and Fossil creeks. White men are suspected of instigating the late

# Shell Explosion in Indiana—Three Brothers Seriously Injured and One

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—In Posey county, Indiana, four brothers, named Bridenomer, attempted to unload a shell, on Sunday. It exploded, killing one of the brothers, took a leg off another, and an arm from the third, and the other was also seriously injured.

### MEXICO.

The Care of General J. Gonzales Ortoga-

The following communication has been addressed to the Military Governor of Nuevo Leon by the Mexican Minister of War, with reference to General Ortega's case:

Mexico, August 17.—To the Military Commandant of the State of Nuevo Leon, Monteroy:—In the decree of November 8, 1805, on the following subject, it was declared that Senor Don Jesus Gonzales Ortega was responsible for remaining voluntarity abroad during the war without the permission of commission of the Government. The grounds of this responsibility were twofold—First, by reason of his official schence from the discharge of his duty as President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and by reason of his voluntary abandonment of said trust during the most grave circumstances attending the war. Second, by reason of the crime of having abandoned voluntarily during the said circumstances the cause of the republic and the standard of its army while holding the rank of General.

Seneral.
According to article 103 of the Federal Constitution

said circumstances the cause of the republic and the standard of its army while holding the rank of General.

According to article 10% of the Federal Constitution the President of the court is responsible during his term of office, not only for his official crimes, faults, or omissions, but also for all misdemeanors. With regard to his official transgreusions, the rule established by article 10% is that Congress shall sit as a jury to find whether the accused is or is not guilty; and if found guilty the Supreme Court of Justice shall proceed to sentence the accused. As to common misdemeanors, article 10% lays down that Congress shall act as agrand jury to find whether the accused is indictable or not, and, if they find affirmatively, then the accused shall be made amenable to the ordinary proper tribunals.

The notoriety of Senor Ortega's absence was amply sufficient to ground a declaration that there was reason to prosecute him therefor. But, as to declaring him guilty, it was considered more regular to a walt until he would present himself within the limits of the republic, so as to be able to hear what he had to allege in his own defense. For this reason, and in accurdance with the constitutional provisions mentioned above, Congress, in the exercise of its amole powers on the subject, declared that there was reason to prosecu'e said J. Gonzales Ortega for common misdemeanor, and that as regarded his official crime, the proper measures should be taxen to try him when he would present himself within the republic. In January of this year he came to Zacategas, where he was arrested and placed at the disposal of the Government, which might at that time or since have handed him over te competent tribunals for his official offense. Nevertheless, the Government deemed that it might suspend its action, as it was more important to attend to the warilke situation the nation and withdraw attention to a matter of his official offense. And as to the misdemeanor and have decided on the matter of his official offense, and t

The Body of Maximilian. MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2, via VERA CRUZ Sept. 2.— The Austrian Admiral Tegethoff has arrived here with a Mexican escort from Vera Cruz. He has been well received by the Government. To-morrow he is to have an interview with Senor Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is very probable that the body of Maximilian will be delivered to his charge.

### Cholera on Board the Liverpool Steam-

ship Minnesota. Rumors were sfloat in the city yesterday of the prevalence of cholera on board the steam-ship Minnesota, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's Line, which arrived at this port from Liverpool, via Queeustown, at application to the authorities, it was accertained that the reports, although greatly exaggerated in point of figures, were in the main correct.

The surgeon of the vessel states that on the third day out from Queenstown, the sickness broke out among the steerage passengers, most

of whom were Irish, and from that time until the arrival of the steamer in New York the disease continued its dread work among those whose quarters were below the deck symptoms were those usually attending the cholera, except that there were no "rice-water" discharges in any instance. An eminent physi-cian connected with our Board of Health is of opinion that the sickness is simple cholera-morbus. Others believe it to be the British cholera, as they term it; while as many insist that it is the genuine Asiatic cholera, carried by the Irish immigrants from their soil, where it

made its appearance recently.

The matter is under investigation, however, and the public will soon be officially informed of the truth. Yesterday evening there were but six cases of the sickness on the vessel, and it was thought probable that none of these would prove fatal. It will be seen by the subjoined ist of deaths that steerage passengers and the firemen of the vessel were the only sufferers, all the officers and those of the passengers and crew who were above deck enloying entire immunity from the disease. The steamer is lying at quarantine, and arrangements have been made for the removal of the passengers and the speedy fumigation of the vessel and contents.

Steerage Passengers.—Sept. 6, Janke Walraveu, Il years, from Holland; Sept. 6, Bernard Carroll, 7 years, from Ireland; Sept. 12, Margaret Leadon, 2 years, from Ireland; Sept. 13, Elizabeth Gamey, 50 years, from Ireland; Sept. 14, Charlotte Turner, 22 years, England; Sept. 14, Michael Bird, 75 years, Ireland; Sept. 15, Patrick Flanagan, 21 years, Ireland; Sept. 16, Carl Westemberg, 25 years, Sweden; Sept. 16, Sept. 18, Mary Bakshaw, 60 years, Ireland; Sept. 16, Ephraim Hicks, 2 years, Ireland; Sept. 16, Michael Delany, 11 years, Ireland.

Firemen.—Sept. 11, James Brough, 25 years; Sept. 12, Michael Furlong, 25 years; Sept. 12 John Cooney, 31 years; Sept. 16, Patrick Bent, 36 years; Sept. 16, William Tavior, 32 years.—N. Y. Times of to-day. LIST OF DEATHS.

Governor Morton on the Finances. CINCINNATI, Sept. 17 .- Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, has written a long letter on the national finances. He says the Democratic pro-position to pay bonds on the debt in green-backs would be clearly fatal to the credit and prosperity of the country. He argues that it is absurd to pay the debt at present. He says:-"I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of

the Government, economically administered, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to

be discharged in other and better times."

A Case of Restitution .- The special meeting of the Westmoreland Gardeners' Lodge, No. 142 (Kendal), held on the night of the 15th of August, was summoned for rather a novel purpose. It appears that some thirty-three years ago, when the Lodge did not mus-ter so numerously, and was not so rich as at present, one of its members was entrusted with a sum of money, more than £30 sterling, for the purpose of purchasing regalia. The man was young and poor, the temptation was too strong, and neither man nor money was again heard of until last month, when a person of respectable appearance and gentlemanly deportment waited on the Secretary, and asked him to summon a special general meeting of the Lodge. This was done, curiosity was excited, and a large gathering was the result. It then came out that the person of respectable appearance and gentlemanly deportment was the missing "gardener" of thirty-three years ago, who had come all the way from America to repay in person, with ample interest, the money which he had ap-propriated in his poorer days.

# LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. LONDON, Sept. 18-Noon.-Consols for money, 94 9-16; Erie Railroad, 44; United States Fivetwenties, 72%; Illinois Central, 77%; Great West ern Railroad, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18-Noon.-Cotton steady, but there is more doing, and the sales to-day will probably reach 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs are steady.

The City of Boston Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18 .- The steamer City of

Boston, from New York on the 7th, arrived Probable Loss of a Vessel. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 .- A despatch received here states that the Valente, from Oporto for

New York, has been lost near Madeira. No other particulars. FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Philadelphia Demecrats in Town. A strong delegation of Philadelphia Democratic politicians came down this morning, consisting of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Samuel Josephs, Joseph Megary, D. C. Euos, and J. M. Maginnis. It is sarmised they come to urge

upon Johnson to give them assistance at the October election.

The Return. The Presidential excursion party reached here shortly after one o'clock this morning, pretty well tired out. The President is at his post this morning, transacting business. A large number of visitors are at the White House, McCulloch

is also on duty at the Treasury. Mr. Fitz John Porter. Fitz John Porter arrived this morning, and had an interview with General Grant. His case is under consideration, but there are legal diffi. culties in the way, which seem to be a bar to

his request being granted, as he is no longer an officer of the army, but a civilian, and cannot

be tried by court-martial. Then the finding in his case has gone through all the regular forms, was approved by the late President Lincoln, and the vacancy has been filled, so that there seems to be no way in which the judgment in the case can be reversed or even reopened. No decision has been made in the matter yet. All the West Point influence seems to be favorable to Porter.

Suicide. ROCHESTER, Sept. 18 .- Charles H. Van Dyke, Express Messenger between this city and Niagara Falls, committed suicide in this city to-day. Depression of spirits was the cause of the

# Arrival of the Moro Castle.

New York, Sept. 18 .- The steamship Moro Castle, from Havana, has arrived at this port.

AN EMPRESS BEWITCHING A KING .- It is said that, when at the Augsburg station, the reigning King of Bavaria respectfully kissed the hand of the Empress Eugénie, she condescended to return the compliment by kissing him on both cheeks, "a flattering distinction which her Majesty never before granted to any sovereign."

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John G. Baster, charged with assault and battery with Intent to knil Mrs. Mary Gamble, by shooting her in the left leg before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Mary Gamble." A motion was made in arrest of judgment and for new trial.

of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Mary Gamble." A motion was made in arrest of judgment and for new trial.

John Blair pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a watch and chain, valued at \$35, belonging to Isaac C. Stauffer. On Friday last he went into Mr. Stauffer's jeweiry store, and asked to look at some watches and chains, saying that he wished to make a purchase. He was shown several, and while examining them suddenly snatched a watch and chain and ran away. He was soon caught by some citizens.

John Mead, colored, was charged with assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to commit maybem, upon Joshua Anderson. Both are hod-carriers, and had angry words concerning mutual boasts of superiority in their work. They afterwards became reconciled, and Anderson gave Msad his hand as an evidence of his friendly intentions. Mead, instead of taking the hand in a kindly spirit, struck Adams, knocking him against a window, then choked him and bit off the end of his tongue. This was the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

The defense alleged that Anderson began the fight by laying hands upon the defendant, and that the latter knocked him down, causing him to hite his longue. Verdict, not guilty, and each party to pay his own costs.

Sarah McIlvain was charged with malicious mischief in defacing the property of William Brown, in throwing fifthy water upon it. The defendant and prosecutor are neighbors. The evidence was that Mrs. McIlvain deliberately threw black water upon the shuters of the prosecutor's house, which has made ugly and lasting stains upon the wood. Verdict, guilty, Patrick Maguire was charged with malicious mischief in defacing the property of wild malicious mischief water upon the shuters of the prosecutor's house, which has made ugly and lasting stains upon the wood. Verdict, guilty, Patrick Maguire was charged with malicious mischief water upon the shuters of the prosecutor's house, which has made ugly and lasting stains upon the evidence was that

made ugly and lasting stains upon the wood. Verdict, guilty.

Patrick Maguire was charged with malicious mischler in cruelty to a mule. The evidence was that the defendant was endeavoring to make two mules pull a load which they were unable to move, though in the language of the winess "they strained every muscle and nerve in their bodies," and he, becoming excited, beat one of them cruelty with a heavy board. The defense alleged that the load the mules were ruilling was only an ordinary load, and o e they could readily manage; that one of them shied at a little stream of water before it, and the defendant struck it but once with a stick. On trial,

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Judges Ludiow and Brewater.—The new trial motion list was before this

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1807,

There is an increasing demand for money and There is an increasing demand for money and the rates have advanced. Call loans range at from 5 to 6 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices, were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 994 was bid for 10-40s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 107 for June and August 7:30s; 1144 for 62 5-20s; 1094 for 64 5-40s; 1104 for 65 5-20s; and 1074 for July, 65, 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 101; and old do, at 984 no sold largely at 101; and old do. at 984.

change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 126, no change; Pennsylvania Bailroad at 532, no change; Lehigh Valley

at 57½, an advance of ½; Minchill at 57½, no change; and Reading at 51½, no change. 29½was bid for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 59½ for Girard; 31½ for Manutacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64½ for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Schuylkill Navi-

gation preferred sold at 28, no change; 15 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 40 for Morris Canal; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144½; 11 A. M., 144½; 12 M., 145½; 1 P. M., 145½, an advance of £ on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-

"Money on call is active at \$\@ \text{7}\$ per cent, and loans at lower rates have been freely marked up, and little new business done under 7. Best commercial paper sells at \$\frac{6}{2}\text{7}\$ second grade, \$\frac{6}{2}\text{0}\$ per cent. The fallure of Gill, Gilletts & Noyes, an old and highly respected tea house, is announced, with liabilities of \$\frac{3}{2}\text{0} PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 4e S. Third street

107; do., July, 106; 207;. Gold, 145@145;.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
U. S. 6s, 1881, 111; 2111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114; 2114; do., 1864, 109; 2109; do., 1865, 110; 211; do., new, 107; 2109; 5s, 10-40s, 99; 299; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 106; 2107; 3d series, 106; 2107; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118; 184; May, 1865, 117; 117; August, 1865, 116; 116; September, 1865, 115; 2115; Cotober, 1865, 115; 115; ...

1865, 1154@1154; October, 1865, 115@1154,

—Messrs. Be Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 @1114; do., 1864, 1094@1194; do., 1865, 1104@1114; do., 1865, new, 1074@1084; do., 1865, new, 1074@1084; do., 1867, new, 1074@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 904@994; do., 7-30s, June, 1964@1074; do., July, 1074@1074; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119@1194; do., December, 1864, 118@1184; do., May, 1865, 117@1174; do., August, 1865, 116@1164; do., September, 1865, 1154@1154; do., October, 1865, 115@1154; Gold, 1444@1454, Silver, 1374@140.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18 .- The Flour Market is devoid of life, there being no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at \$7-50@8-25 for superfine; \$8@9-50 for old stock and new wheat extra; \$16@11.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$18@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25 to \$8.75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for prime Wheat is fair, and the The demand for prime Wheat is fair, and the offerings small; sales of 2000 bushels new red at \$2.20@2.42, and California at \$2.75. 500 bushels Rye sold at \$1.50. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of yellow at \$1.35; Western mixed at \$1.32@1.33; 2000 bushels do, on secret terms; and 500 bushels white at \$1.30. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at 55.72c, for fair and choice. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed sells at \$8.50@9 \$ 64 pounds. Timothy is steady at \$2.75 \$, and Flaxseed at \$2.75@2.85.

2.85.
No. 1 Bark is scarce and higher; sales of 13 hhds. No. 1 Quereitron at \$55 \$ ton.
Whisky is offered at 1 25c. per gallon in bond. Old Rye in bond ranges from \$1.10 to

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 18. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Oak Point, Vigus, Genoa, R. A. Souder & Co.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, Havans, via Key West,
Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr B. Ives, Holt, Ellsworth, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr A. Campbell, Wilbur, Beston, P. Wright & Sons,
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Boston, J. O. Scott & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Mary A. Hyer, Etheridge, 5 days from Portland, with heading to 1. Hough & Co.

Schr B. Ives, Holt, from Providence.

Steamer Decatur, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Ruoff.

with mase to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 18-6 P. M.—The following vessels are detailed at the Breakwater by head windstare detailed at the Breakwater by head windstare detailed at the Breakwater by head windstare beings from the following vessels are detailed at the Breakwater by head windstare detailed flowers. For Marseilles; Canima, for Cardenas; brigs Fanny, for Marseilles; Canima, for Salem; C. Matthews, for Boston: Omaha, for Portland; Wild Flower, for Waltham; schrs J. W. Hall, Cygnus, Surprise, W. W. Marcy, Open Sea, and Ella F. Crowell, for Boston; G. Fales, Mary Stowe, B. Strong, A. Vascleat, for Providence: Ira Bliss and Thos. Borden, for Fall River. Village Queen, for Egg Harbor; T. Binnickson, for Georgetown; F. St. C. Edwards, for Portland; C. F. Young, for Portsmouth; Sarah Louisa, for Biddeford; M. S. Hathawsy, from Baugor, all from Priseman, for Boston: schrs M. Plerson, for Hunter's Point; S. Morgan, for New York; L. H. Hopkins, B. J. Fort, Onelda, for Providence: H. Jandell, for Hudson; Herschell, for New York; L. H. Hopkins, B. J. Fort, Onelda, for Providence: H. Jandell, for Hudson; Herschell, for New York; J. H. Hoyt, for New Haven; War Eagle, for Portland; D. Oakes, for Providence, all from Baltimore; D. R. Steelman, from Heg island for New York; J. H. Hoyt, from Washington for Bridgeport; C. Fantauzzi, from Morfolk, and J. L. Atkins, C. H. Kirk, Eurotas, and Memento, from Virginia; Campbell and W. Ho ne, from Richmond; L. B. Cowperthwaite, from Georgetown, all for New York: Koret, from Baltimore for Boston; and pilot-boat Fanny, from New York.

\*\*HEMORANDA\*\*

Ship W. H. Moody Durkee, hence for Amsterdam, salled from Brouwershaven 5th inst.
Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, salled from Liverpool 6th inst.
Ship Chieftain, McGaire, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 6th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, salled from Boston 16th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 16th inst.
Barques Blue Nose, Rettle, and Charlotte, Gatzen, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.
Barque Athena, hence for Bremen, was off Isle et Wight, no date.
Barque Villebald, Mietzell, hence for Stettin, was off Pirmouth 4tst uit.
Barque Progress, Olsen, hence for Cromstadt, was in Eksinger Stendard. Barque Progress, Olses, hence for Cronstadt, was in Elainore Sound 2d inst. Barque Jenny Achoru, Achoru, for Philadelphia, intered out at London 6th inst. Barque Merrimac, Marshall, for Philadelphia, sailed rom Gibraitar 28th uit. Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, hence, at Mansantila 28th itilino. Brig Insulaneren, Jansen, hence, at swinemunde 3d instant.

Brig I. I. Wadsworth, Balley, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Brigs A. L. Larrabee and S. P. Smith, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Rabboni, Coombs, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 18th inst.

Brig G. Burnham, Moldsian, hence for Porstand, at Brig G. Burnham, Moldsian, hence for Porstand, at Bolmes' Hole 18th inst.

Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, for Philadelphia, Sing Anna Wellington, Johnson, for Philadelphia, Cleared at New York Vesterday.

Brig A. M. Kuight, issue for Bath, was spoken 13th inst., off Fire Island.